at the drug store of Alex. Hudnut & Co., Herald Building. The mercury has ranged higher and the

age shows the warmest day of the season:-

week 1,661 persons on various charges.
FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—Late Saturday night John

nnell, an employé on one of the Jersey City ferry-

boats, slipped between the boat and the dock, when the former was nearing the landing, and had his leg badly crushed. He was taken to the City Hospital.

A Foundling.—A female infant, a few days old, was found in the rear of No. 28 Grove street, yester-

day morning, by one of the officers of the Ninth pre-cinct. It was sent to the Central Office.

cinct, while attempting to drive away a number of corner loafers from the corner of Mulberry and Prince streets, was set upon by several of the gang, who beat him badly. Michael Reynolds, identified by the officers as one of the party, has been arrested.

PATALLY GRUBHED BY A CART.—Coroner Flynn was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of James Sanders, whose death was the result of injuries received by being crushed beneath the wheels of his own cart, from which he fell, in Fifth avenue, near Eighty-third street. Deceased lived near where the accident occurred.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Mr. John Hackett, late

juries by oeing thrown from his gig in Thirty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Satur-

THE SCHUETZENFEST .- In addition to our full report of vesterday we may mention that notice has been

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION .- From

shown there are fifty-six claimants on its funds

Those who are thus compelled to draw upon the

treasury are either the widows of those who have fretted their brief hour upon the stage and have long since passed away forever, or who have themselves illumined the pleasing moments of leisure by their representations behind the footlights. The hope is expressed that the time is not far distant when a fitting home in the country, near the city, may be erected for the benefit of those who are incapacitated from following the duties of a profession which at best is one of toil and weariness. It has, however, its happy moments; but in the decline of years, or when the hand of sickness presses to ground the poor players who oftentimes chase melancholy from the overburdened mind of the auditors, let them not be forgotten.

METEOROLOGICAL.-During the past week we have

had thirty-eight hours of rain, a solar halo on the

10th, thunder the 7th and 9th, three storms and polar

lights on the 7th. A pretty fair summary for one

week. At 7 A. M. on the 8th the barometer reached its maximum of 30,270, and at 2 P. M. on the 12th attained its minimum of 29,840. The week mean was 30,0962. The thermometer at 4 P. M. 13th the maximum of 80,40 was attained, and at 4 on the morning of 10th it showed its minimum range of 53,00. The week mean was 62,43. The mean density of air was 0,7400.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

mitted Patrick Brennan to prison to await the re-sult of injuries inflicted on Maiachi McEvoy with a knife. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospi-

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.-John Gorman was yester-

day arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson

Market, on the charge of feloniously assaulting with a knife and cutting Prederick Faust, 264 East Porty-second street, on Saturday night. Committed for

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS .- Margaret Byrnes and Mary Leacroft, the alleged shoplifters arrested at the store of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., 311 Canal street,

by Detective Irving, of the Central Office, as already reported in the HERALD, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for trial.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER .- Officer Thomas MeNa-

mee, of the Fourteenth precinct, while in the dis-

charge of his duty, arrested Michael Reynolds,

whereupon the latter turned upon and struck him in the face with his fist, thus knocking him down, and while prostrate on the walk kicked him in the mouth. Justice Dowling held Reynolds to ball to answer the assault before the Court of Sessions. MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Moses Schenck was arrest-

ed by officer Hunt, of the Fourth precinct, on the

charge of malicious mischief preferred against him by Francis Cronely, 213 East Twenty-seventh street.

Schenck was driving a horse attached to a truck through Pearl street, and it is alleged he deliberately, wickedly and maliciously drove the shaft of his truck against the side of Cronely's coach, thus damaging it to the amount of \$25. The accused was fined \$10.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW .- Eight persons

were yesterday taken before Judge Shandley, of the

Essex Market Police Court, charged with selling

liquor in violation of the Excise law. Each gave ball in \$100 to answer at the Court of General Ses-ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF. - Reulian

Ellis, alias "Three Fingered Bob," alias "Dutch Mike," alias "Horse Thief," was arrested by officer

McIntyre, of the Fourth precinct, on the charge of stealing a horse and express wagen, valued at \$150, from Mr. J. McDonaid, of No. 76 Atlantic stree, Brooklyn. On Saturday mogning Ellis was taken be-fore Justice Dowling and committed for trial in de-fault of \$2,009 bail.

DESCENT UPON AN ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE .-

son Market court synod made a descent upon the alleged gambling rooms of Philip Bache, at 60 East

Saturday night Sergeant Burden and the Jeffer-

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-James Kirwan, of 143 avenue B. at one o'clock yesterday morning was

going through Ninth street on his way home when.

ALLEGED FORGERY. -- Morris Schulin was vesterday

brought before Judge Connolly, of the Fourth District Police Court, on a charge of forgery, preferred by Leopoid Wise & Co., of 16 Warren street. The ac-cused gave bal to answer the charge. JUVENIE TRIEVES.—Francis Cook, of 61 East Sev-

enty-ninth street, left his horse and wagon standing in the street, but they were not allowed to remain

there long. Four boys—John T. Johnson. Thomas Sharkey, James Hines and William Riley—were late on Saturday afternoon found with the horse in their possession, trying to sell it, having already, as they confessed, disposed of the wagon and harness. The boys were sent to the House of Refuge.

QUARANTINE-NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.

notified that on and after June 18 all vessels arriving

from the following ports will be boarded and exam-

tned from the hospital ship in the lower bay, viz:— From all ports in the West Indies south of twenty-four degrees north latitude, the Mexican ports, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil and the west coast of Africa; also all vessels from ports where cholers or yellow fever prevailed at the time of departure or upon which cases of cholera or yellow fever have occurred during the passage. All communication with vessels under or subject to quarantine is strictly interdicted, and no person is permitted to board or have any intercorage, commu-nication, or dealing with her crew or passengers for say purpose whatever without a written permit fam this department, and no boat or craft will be permitted to invade the quarantipe anchorage either

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 13, 1868. Masters of vessels, pliots and others are hereby

BRAZIL

bly—The "Diario de Rio"—Road Engines in Bradl—The Miss Fe Case—The Italian Ambassador Interferes. Rio Janeiro, May 9, 1868.

When I wrote to you by the Mississippi the whole sty of Rio Janeiro was redolent with the odor of villanous saltpetre" wafted from the terrible three aye' bombardment which was hailing death no destruction into the doomed fortress of Humaits, oubly doomed, for the renowned Marquis of Caxias lead his eager troops in swift success ver the shattered bulwarks, upon whose grassy rent they had gazed so many months. Candles Pairese lanterns and, above all, rockets were mak and. It is true that every one had laid in a ock some two months ago, when the passing by the river batteries was so credulously hailed as the im-mediate forerunner of the fall of the beleagured shold; but with schoolboys hanging around in ter holidays skyrockets will not last for ever, a new stock had to be obtained to hall the glad ews which was hourly expected. But the unwithout their host—reckoned without the general of their host, I ought to say, so the awful bombardnt of seventy-two hours has suffered a discount of ety-five per cent, and the crowning assault lies er to the misty future. Such has been the general it of all the important movements heralded pom-ely as a sop to the public expectation. The great tion to occupy Assumption has still to be ornised, the cutting off of the supplies from the aco is still about to be, and the gallant Brazilian alissimo in his general operations reminds cibly of that French commander, so renowned childish rhyme, which tells us:—

m the childish rhyme, which tells us:—

The King of France, with forty thousand men, Marched up the hill and then marched down again.

The position of the allies at the last dates received from the seat of war was briefly this:—Caxias had caused a second line of batteries to be thrown up at an average distance of twelve hundred to fifteen aundred feet from the Paraguayan outer entrenchments, as now held. These batteries the Paraguayans had allowed to be thrown up and planted with cannon without molestation, the garrison acting altogether on the defensive, and appearing to be busily eagaged in covering themselves more completely from the allied fire, whose gums the Marquis of Caxias says in his despatch keep up a constant bombarding. Inside Humaits, say descriters and an escaped prisoner, the flat ground is intersected with wet ditches, protected with abattis, and dug all over into pits, such as Major Anderson made inside of Fort sumter when Beauregard bombarded it, which savee the garrison in great embarrassment to the stormera. As to the garrison it is given at fifteen hundred to three thousand nen, who receive abundant supplies by the Chaco road, which the allies cannot reach.

cant supplies by the Chaco road, which the allies cannot reach.

Lopes is, it is now a certained, really in a position, tensporary or fortified, upon the line of the river it-buquari, with perhaps ten thousand men, and his pirties hang around the allied rear and take every advantage. On one occasion they cut the throats of an outpost of Paraguagans in the pay of the Brazilians, leaving them dead at their post; in another by a night raid they seized, almost at the head-quarters of Caxias, some Paraguyans who nad subtained, and carried them and their cattle off; and although the alarm was soon given through the escape of one of them they sought the chief man was borne away in triumph, and no doubt has paid in death the penalty of that submission which lopes denounces as a crime. The Brazilian fleet is clustered above and below Humaits, just out of range, and consequently the six monitors above are between it and the Chaco battery called Timbo, erected on a drysh spot about seven miles above, and carrying twelve sixty-eight pounders. If the giver fall considerably, as it should soon do, perhaps sufficient dry land may be got to land an allied brigade upon, so as 50 cut of the road of supply to Humaits, but in that amphibious region only an alligator or a Paraguayans seems to know how to get along. The supplying of these six monitors is a serious obstacle to their usefulness, and prevents the attempting to pass the others up, activithstanding the important service they could persorn. Only with the fall of Humaits can it be done satisfactorily, and thus it is that the whole of Paraguay, from a few miles above Humaits, remains in undisturbed possession of the Paraguayans, and even Matto Grosso is theirs, although a single monitor sent up would suffice to expel their garrisons and destroy the steamers engaged in carrying off its plunder. It is said the government has sent down instructions to assant the fortrees at any cost. A similar order produced the gunboat passage on February 10. Perhaps the terminant order and t

dangerous contingency, especially if an epidemic should appear again among them.

I see by the River Plate journals that two thousand Indians had swept the Argentine Department taked Cuarta, driving of an immense amount of cattern and the control of the control way drafted men were also plandering and killing in the northwest. Elizalde and Sarmiento are running each other hard for the Presidency, but all the pro-vincial returns are not received, so that the result is still uncertain. Monkey like, the Confederation is busy getting up an impeachment of its Fresident, to neral Mitre.

In Rio here the General Assembly is waiting for sufficient numbers to make a house in both chambers been before they will be formally opened by a speech from the imperor declaring them in session. This, I understand, will come off on the loth; but it is probable nothing of importance will be taken in hand for ten or tweive days from this, at which time, it is said, the Minister of Fazenda, Consell eiro Zacarias Goes e Vasconcellos, will lay a statement of the financial condition of the empire to fire the Chambers, and will propose or expain the measures he purposes to adopt to meet the deficit and tide it over to the coming generations. Notwithstanding that the chasm in the Treasury is believed of almost unfathomable depth, not to be closed by even a Quintius Curtius sacrifice of Brazil's greatest valuables, gold keeps more or less about 160, and it is believed that the Minister of Finance pays large sums to some banks to secure this altitude-erianly a favorable one when the difficulties of the Brazilian treasury are considered.

A fit of reforming has selected upon the government just at the eve of the meeting of the Brazilian Congress. At last seasion authority was given for this in the usual Brazilian legislative manner, which shirks all the details of legislation and satisfies itself by agreeing to a preamble and then authorizing the executive to do as it pleases. The reforms in the Bepartment of Stare were much needed and the only question is, are they sufficient? Whether or no, the government has stirred up no ide nest of drones mixed up with sufficient hornets to make things Evely to the sitrerers.

question is, are they sufficient? Whether or no, the government has stirred up an old nest of drones mixed up with sufficient hornels to make things keep to the stirrers.

That unlucky enterprise, the Diario do Rio do Jonetro, has been again the cause of a bitter newspaper correspondence. A tolerably victous one occurred immediately after it was sold last year by Mesers. Caymari, Nathan and Bocayuva, as to whether it or the Correo Mercantil was to be considered the 'real Simon pure' of the conservadores. The war was fercely conducted on both sides; no quarter was given, and the battle spread over in the nature of a "free fight" into all the journals of the country. Since then the Diario, though nominally opposition, supported the government acts in most part, and especially those of the Ministers of Marine and Public Works. Consequently it was currently believed to belong to the latter inhisters. Of late, however, the violent articles of its editor in chief, Schor Navarro de Andrade, against foreigners living in the country, claised so great a failing off in its subscriptions that immediately after an exceedingly virulent one calling for the expulsion of generals in the campaign, and saying that he would not answer for their lives on any other terms caused the proprietors to remove him upon certain stipulations, and Senor Jose Tavares assumed the editorial pen. For some reason the ca and the in citiors quarrelled, and all the confidential correspondence has been prolibled, leiting out a considerable amount of dirt on both sides. Among it were letters showing that parties had been pretexting inducatia: relations with the ministry, from interviews had in ordinary business transactions, and for this reason the Prime Minister Zacharias caused a notice to be issued in the official journal forbiding Sr. José Tavares from being admitted to any of their audiences on any pretence whatever and requiring him to transaction that some contractors and parties seeking concess one bought it in the hope of giving inducence by i

in h. however, it would seem they were comtry unsuccessful.

A seam traction engine has been tried on the fine
cadam road of the Union and Industry Company,
inch runs from the Emperor's summer residence
d viliage of Petropolis on to Julz da Pora, on the
ders of Minas Geraes. It ran up the steep road
dies serra, dragging a large omnibus with ease
d speed, and dashed rapidly over the level
and from Petropolis to Julz da Fora, at a
ord of more than the ten miles an hour at which
passenger stages make the trip. The trial proved
deceasful, and the company, which has many thoumed draught mules engaged in the goods and pasnyer traffic of the road, is determined, we believe,
prepersode them by traction engines—an example

which I hope will go some way in lifting Brazil cut of the mud and rule of roads which, because they are not railroads, are considered beneath notice or repair.

All Rio is sorry to knew, that Mr. Monroe the United States Consul here, is abortly to depart from this, with the prospect, we hear, of obtaining Senatorial honors from his native State to represent it in Congress. Mr. Monroe is a geat favorite in Rio among all nationalities, and is universally respected and lifted, although many of the Finmineness assert that the little basket which he carries everywhere, strung upon his arm, is intended to be a demonstration of that democratic simplicity which is so opposed to the ideas of Brazilians, who will hire a nigger to carry a 12mo in their hand a hundred paces rather than be supposed to use their hands in devogatory manual labor!

The case of the girl Fé has come up again before the public, in consequence of the Italian Ambassador here having demanded that her grandfather should be forced to surrender her to her father, the Conte Fé. This Conte Fe was, some years ago, ambassador here from one of the Italian States, and married a well-dowered Brazilian lady, whose fortune he is said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered for the public, in consequence of the Italian States, and married a well-dowered Brazilian lady, whose fortune he is said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also said to have squandered and whom he is also sa

## ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Paraguayan Line of Defence Transfer the Tebleuari-American Intervention in the War-The Presidential Canvass-Proposed Impeachment of President Mitre-German and Italian Immigration.

The Paraguayan war has taken a new phase. Hu-maitá, the stronghold, is still defended, but it no onger bears the destiny of the war. It may fall, and all it has may be taken and used, and yet the war goes on. Lopez has left only two thousand men there, and has taken the rest of his forces to a new fort at the mouth of the Tebicuari, where, by rapid river, by extensive marshes and a desperate soldiery, he can yet make a formidable stand. With other portions of his forces he is fortifying Villa Rica, an interior town. If the allies attempt to dislodge him from this place they must approach by land and meet fortifications as well made as first-class French and English engineers know how to build. Besides, until Villa Rica is taken, and as many other Villa Ricas as Paraguay can call into existence, the government of the country will remain, and

Lopez will not be suppressed.

The loss of four-fifths of his original forces does not intimidate Lopez, nor does it spread the desire to surrender among his people. They adhere to him as in his palmy days, though they dress in skins and live on fruits, with fresh beef roasted at the camp fire, and their only drink is native tea, drunk from Paraguayans, as they work for their country. The points of defence selected in the interior have for

points of defence selected in the interior have for protection marshes wide and deep, jungles that only the Paraguayan knows how to pierce, and ranges of sand hills that will soon exhaust the animals needed for the transmission of supplies.

The rumors are gaining credence here that the United States intends to interfere and demand that the form of government shall not be changed in Paraguay without the consent of the people themselves. One article of the triple alliance treaty is that the allies shall designate a provisional government which shall endure five years and to under the Protectorate of the allies. During three years and one month this war has progressed, devouring untold treasures, entailing national debts on coming generations and destroying the lives of at least seventy-five thousand men, and now the prospect is that its main object is to be abandoned or the war must become interminable.

This war has very much affected the Presidential election. Dr. Elizaide is the candidate of the government, and if he should be elected no doubt President Mitre will be appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the alited forces. Most likely the same will result if Minister Sarmiento is elected. But not so should the old war horse Urquiza become President. He will terminate the war at once or take the head of the army himself. No one expects him to so overcome his old animosities as to fight side by side with the Brazilians. He is much more likely to choose them for defendants. Although the election for electors occurred two weeks ago, yet there is no certainty as to who will be elected. The electors may, in order to save the country, select some other than the one at first named. Indeed, the electors of this province have an understanding

the election for electors occurred two weeks ago, yet there is no certainty as to who will be elected. The electors may, in order to save the country, select some other than the one at first named. Indeed, the electors of this province have an understanding among themselves, so says the \*Standard\* here of the 24th inst., that they may support the tlicket of Sarmiento and Alsina or Alsina and Sarmiento for President and Vice President.

Congress is to meet on May I, and already are its members preparing to impeach President Mitre. The disposition to imitate the Great Republic is very strong. Should this be done there is danger of our entering on a career of revolutions that may long embarrass these republics of the Plate. For the present Buenos Ayres is the capital of the Confederation, but the permanent capital has not yet been selected. So long as it is movable any Congress can remove it, and by transporting a few carticads of papers the capital can be removed, as either a a reward or a punishment. All this country is waiting anxiously the result of the impeachment of President Johnson, as it will most likely be speedily imitated here.

I do not often indulge in predictions, but I give a few probabilities for which I am indebted to the leading political papers of this country:

1. It is probable that on May 1 there will not be a quorum of Congress present to organize, and the organization may be delayed.

2. As soon as delay becomes evident President Mitre will delegate the executive power to the secretary of State (the Vice President died some months ago) and proceed to take the head of the army again.

3. It is probable that Congress will entertain articles of impeachment against President Mitre soon after its organization. As the Electoral College meets in June, the selection of a new President and the impeachment of the old will occur just about the same time.

4. The impeached President being at the head of the army in a foreign country and the acting executive being his own special friend, he will probab

not return for trial till the exigencies of the war will permit.

5. The Minister Elizalde being then the acting President, and also being a caudidate, may be able to secure the election for himself.

6. In case any other candidate be elected President than Sarmiento it is most likely that the province of Buenos Avres will seceie from the Confederation and be independent. The Custom House being here its income will be kept, and as the customs amount to about twelve millions per annum and affords the chief dependence of the national treasury it is not this province, but the others, that will be left out in the cold.

this province, but the others, that will be left out in the cold.

7. Most people here agree in these being the probabilities of the hour, and before this is printed they will be realities or impossibilities, and they may look strange when they are read here about four months hence. It is not unlikely that the same editors that now publish there things as likely to occur will then declare they were the wildest dreams.

Immigration for the last three months has been 9,400, othert from Germany and Italy.

The elections in Buenos Ayres and Cordobs went in favor of D. & Sarmiento for President, and in Corfience, Santh Fe and Entre Rios the vote was for General Urquiza.

Exchange on England is fifty pence to the gold dollar. Money is dear.

Dr. Don Toribio Pacheco.

Among the emment personages who have failen victims to yellow fever in Lima is Dr. Toribio Pacheco. Whether we consider him as a journalist, a lawyer or a statesmon we must ever award Mr. Pacheco the respect due to his splendid talents and his indefatigable industry. As Minister of Foreign Affairs during the dictatorship of Colonel Prado he labored to maintain, in diplomatic documents of incontestable merit, the integrity and dignity of the republic in her condict with Spain, and was in this manner one of those who mainly con-tributed to bring the question to that issue which tributed to bring the question to that issue which terminated so gioriously on the 2d of May, 1866. A short time after the termination of the dictatorial role he was named Flacal Administrative, the duties of which important office he discharged until the fall of Colonel Prado's government, when he retired into private life to practice his profession as a lawyer until death suddenly called him to a higher tribunal. Three orphan daughters have lost in Dr. Pacheco a kind and affectionate isther, and Pera has to mourn the loss of a faithful son. . Sodel Company of the second JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Off

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL SOTES.

John Brougham continues to draw prizes at Wal lack's, in the way of large andiences, from his "Lot-tery of Life." Mr. Charles Fisher and the talented author of the piece appear in their several rôles every night, besides which the local scenes and incidents in the splay cannot fall to insure for it a

long run.
"A Flash of Lightning," produced by pulverized rosin, melts a valuable gold chain, lifts it off a table. tait in a scuttle of coal and gets poor, inno cent, abused Bessie into all sorts of difficulties and adventures every night at the bijou Broadway.

At the Olympic to-morrow, "Humpty Dumpty" Fox, Harlequin and Columbine will appear in new dresses. The pantomime has been thoroughly reconstructed, and will be presented to the public to-morrow evening in its "new and improved" form for ap-

sentation at Niblo's. It has been performed over one hundred and fifty consecutive nights, and yet there is no perceptible diminution in the audiences that nightly flock to this establishment to witness the graceful evolutions of the well trained ballet and to admire the gorgeous scenery. On Saturday next the last "White Fawn" matines of the season will be

received from Chicago that the Association of Sharp-shooters of that city have purchased a five-twenty bond for \$1,000, which they contribute as a prize to the approaching Schuetzenfest in this city. It was the intention of the committee to place the grand prize sent from Vienna at the head of the list; but this magnificent gift from Chicago will now precede it unless the movement succeeds among the members of Congress to contribute the first grand prize, and thus to place Chicago and Vienna second and third on the list.

American Democrat

nighty fock to this establishment to witness the graceful evolutions of the well trained ballet and to admire the gorgeous scenery. On Saturday next the last "White Fawn" matinee of the season will be given.

Ristori appears at the French theatre on Tucsday evening, the 23d inst. (to-morrow week), for the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund Association. On that occasion Madame Ristori will appear in her great impersonation of "Medea," and will be ably supported. The evening's entertainment will conclude with the third act of "Marie Stuart," in which the great tragédienne will interpret all the characters. Rain or shine, the house is certain to be crowded.

"Paris and Heien" will humbug poor doting Menelaus but two nights longer at the New York theatre. On Wednesday evening an English version of the "Grand Duchesa" will be presented to the public for the first time, with the sisters Sophie, Irene and Jennie Worrell sustaining the principal characters. The piece has been well cast and will be brought out with new scenery, new dresses, &c., and will probably prove attractive enough to have a good run.

At the Bowery theatre "The Sons of Liberty" continue to place the "green above the red," to the immense delight of the critical "gods" and the audiences in general. There is a large tresslework bridge in one of the scenes of this piece, over which pass a locomotive and a whole train of cars at full speed, while the hero and beroine of the play are placed in imminent peril by being overtaken on the bridge by the "170n horse." "The Pirates of New York." a new three act drama, has been added to the bills.

Shakspeare is to hold high carnival at the New Statit theatre during the week. This evening "Hamilet" will be produced, with manager Eddy in the title rôle, and he will be ably sustained by the full force of his powerful company. "Macbeth" is in active preparation and will be brought out some time during the week. The enformances at this establishment terminate with the romantic three act drama of the 'strating' to

Miss Jenny Landsman, one of our most promising

Avenue.

Miss Jenny Landsman, one of our most promising prime donne, will have a complimentary concert at Irving Hall to-night. The fair beneficiaire will be assisted by Messrs. Kopta, Pollak and Lansing.

Harry Sanderson's Brst concert of the summer season takes place at Irving Hall on the 22d under the management of Fred Widdows.

Lafayette Harrison promises the Brooklynites a treat on Wednesday next in the shape of "Love's Sacrifice," with a powerful cast, Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddard, Albangh, Burnett and Clarke and Miles. Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells and Annie Ward are on the bill.

Carl Bergmann's concerts at Terrace Garden, with very attractive programmes, are still continued with fair patronage.

The irrepressible Blind Tom threatens Lyric Hall, in Sixth avenue, with a concert on the 16th.

Keily and Leon having made a hit with their new burlesque "La !—Bell—L. N.," which they claim is taken from an ancient Greek work found in the ruins of Barnam's, propose keeping it up all the week.

Bryants' Ministrels introduce the Fourteenth street cars and Barnum's tast pyrotechnical exhibition in their burlesque. Their next essay will be on a "Flash of (Jersey) Lightning," to be taken nightly, not "daily," and warranted to kill at forty paces.

The San Francisco Ministrels want to know on their bill "Who Stole the Chickens?" and revive the "Shadow Pantomime," in which the consumptive Birch appears.

"Snadow Pandomine, in the Brita appears.

A change has come over Hooley's, in Brooklyn. A burlesque company, with Miss Fanny Davenport and bonnelly as stars, commence a season there to-night with "Cinderella."

The Lockport (N. Y.) correspondent of the Buffalo Ecoress, in writing up the career of Charles Tucker. alias Mason, just convicted of the murder of his wife, gives the following. The girl Nellie referred to was Nellie Williams, who published the Penfield Extra:-

While at Rochester Mrs. Mason began to suffer with the painful illness which from that time forward never ceased until it terminated her life at Lockport on the 18th of September, 1867, and was confined to the house. Her husband at this time began to conceive a feeling of interest in, or attachment to a girl of less than twenty, a young lady well known to the editorial and typographical fraternity of Western New York as the former editor and proprietor of a little sheet published near Rochester, and who was at this time a compositor in a princing establishment there. It is quite evident to those that heard the trial and saw this young lady on the stand that she was guilty of nothing more than indiscretion with Mason in allowing any attention at all from him, and it will answer the purposes of this marrative quite as well to suppress her patrongmic, calling her simply Nellie. Mason called at the printing room several times, where she was employed, during the sickness of his wile, under the pretext of naving work for ner to do and wishing to learn the printer's art himself. He wrote notes to her, one of which she was seen to tear in pleces and throw on the foor. Upon one occasion Mason asked her to take a walk with him to see his wife at her request, which she agreed to do; but after walking some distance on the street with him she discovered that they were going in a direction opposite to Mason's boarding house, and called his attention to the fact. He returned some evasive answer and desired to proceed; but the girl insisted on returning, which they did. After this episode Nellie's mother became alarmed and childed her for imprudence, which Mason learning, he wrote a note to the girl, asking her pardon, saying that if he had committed any error it was of the head rarber than the heart, and that he knew of no one whom he would so greatly desire as a companion for his dear wife.

While at Rochester he procured an insurance in a Connecticut company for \$5,000 upon the joint lives of himself and wife payable to the alleged gambling rooms of Philip Bache, at 80 East Twenty-fifth street, and arrested the presumed keep-ers, Philip Bache and William Miller, and several other persons. The arrests were made on the com-plaint of Alexander Wise, of 46 Eighth avenue, who charged that on the 4th inst, he was cheated out of \$250 by Bache at the game of faro. The prisoners were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Dodge, who paroled the principals to appear and answer and discharged the others. going through Ninth street on his way home when, as he says, he was knocked down by two men and robbed, aithough fortunately he had no money, so that a breast pin was the extent of their plunder. The robbers were arrested and gave their names as James Mack and Peter Collins. They were taken before Judge Shandley and fully committed in default of \$1,000 ball each.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, June 14, 1868. States stocks was dull The market for United States stocks was duil during the greater part of last week, and on Priday it was drooping until after two o'clock, when an active demand set in, under which prices recovered about & per cent, and this improvement was followed yasterday by a further advance of & a % per cent, the greatest activity and buoyancy having been in the five-twenties of 1865 and 1867. The former are held abread largely, and are relatively about two per cent cheaper than the bonds of 1862, the amount of accrued interest on both being equal, while the fact that the bonds of 1865 have three years longer to run makes them really more valuable than the others, and will ultimately cause them to command a better price. The reason why the bonds of 1862 are higher at present is to be found in the very large amount of at present is to be found in the very large amount of these already held abroad, where they are consequently better known than the later issues. These, however, have been almost entirely absorbed by the foreign demand, which will in future have to be supplied mainly by purchases of the bonds of 1864, 1865 and 1867. The recent dultreme activity and buoyancy, but the slight decline which took place in prices was caused by the efforts the market artificially for the purpose of buying without putting prices up on themselves. In this way a considerable "short" interest was created and it has not yet been entirely covered. The real strength of the market was tested during this period of inactivity, and confidence in a higher range of prices has been materially strengthened in consequence of this test having been applied. On the 1st of July about forty millions in coin will become payable by the Treasury to the bondholders, nearly thirty millions being for interest on the public debt and the remainder in redemption of the principal of the bonds of 1867 and 1868. This cannot fail to create a very active demand for investment, and the simultaneous disbursement of about thirty millions more in currency throughout the country, in payment of interest and dividends by banks, railway, insurance, trust and other companies will doubtless operate largely in the same direction. What will States stocks permanently to a much higher point than the average of former years is the practical closing of all the gold loans by the funding of the whole of the interest bearing floating debt. At the end of last month only \$105,510,650 of seven-thirty notes remained outstanding, and nearly all of these will have been absorbed by the beginning of July; so that, apart from the twenty-nine millions of compound interest notes and fifty millions of three per cent certificates hereafter to be provided for, the while from present indications the old demand for bonds will not only continue, but go on increasing from year to year. The effect of a limited supply and unlimited demand will be to steadily appreciate this appreciation will be likely to create an excited demand for them from this time forward until a material advance has been established. The combined effect of the large disbursements of money at the beginning of next month, for which it will be imposthe stoppage of the supply of bonds is indeed likely to be seen in a condition of the never yet witnessed. That they are relatively far vious upon comparison, and that they must grad-ually assume a different position in relation to them is equally clear. The public credit has at no time since the suspension of specie payments stood so high as it does at the present time, and the resolu-tions adopted by the Chicago Convention with re-gard to the patient debt, together, with the action gard to the national debt, together with the action of the Senate on impeachment, has exerted a reaseign demand for our bonds has been quickened in vails all over Europe it will be strange if this demand does not soon assume increased propor-The gold market gradually became firmer as the

week advanced, but the fluctuations were limited to % per cent, the extreme range from Monday to Saturday inclusive having been from 139% to 140% the closing quotation being 140 a 140%. The shipments of specie to foreign ports aggregated \$2,967,321, making a total of \$29,225,794 since the 22d of March last. The receipts for customs duties at the port amounted to \$1,690,144, and the Sub-Treasury disbursed \$620,000 in coin in payment of interest on the public debt. There was an active borrowing demand for gold, and a limited supply, considerable sales by the government, while the rates for loans favored the lender. Money was very lower rate being the general one where governments were the collaterals, and yesterday the desire to emlow as 1 per cent—a lower rate than we have ever be-fore known accepted in Wall street. The railway share market was very firm under this extremely easy condition of monetary affairs, but no outside buyers made their appearance, and the public continues to regard the speculative stocks with indifference, its attention being directed entirely to government securities. which alone offer safety to capital at the present time. A buoyant speculation in Reading was developed late in the week, and on Saturday afternoon the price was advanced to 97% a 98. Rock Island affairs remain unsettled, but the large holders of the stock succeed in sustaining it, while the general market remains firm, although there is no demand for it except from those already loaded with it. Among the miscellaneous shares Pa-cific Mail was neglected, and there is no prospect of any change in the relations of this company to the opposition, while those representing the latter assert that it will be permanently continued. Annexed is a comparative statement showing the

during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1866 and 1867:—

Twenty-fourth week \$6,056,743 \$2,784,963 \$2,967,321 Previously reported .37,477,535 20,088,211 40,735,306 Total.....\$43,534,278 \$22,873,174 \$43,702,627

The exports	to the corres	sponding pe	riod in	the pre-
ious fourteen	years comp	are as follow	vs:-	
865				1,870,151
864	27,411,833	1857	2	0,056,996
68	19,981,040	1856	1	2,236,930
862	21,749,363	1855	1	5,696,472
861	3,024,822	1854	1	4,364,938
560	18,429,776	1853		7,918,886
559	31,431,107	1852		0,518,262
Subjoined is	s the total ve	luntion of	the for	eign im-
orts at New Y				

pared with those of the two preceding weeks, as also the value of the dry goods entered at this port and thrown on the market for the corresponding period in 1866 and 1867:-

 
 Week ending
 May 20.
 June 5.
 June 12.

 Dry goods.
 \$1,185,203
 \$1,047,219
 \$1,206,768

 General merchandise 5,635,567
 3,212,121
 3,806,319

 Total for the week.\$6,820,770
 \$4,259,340
 \$5,013,085
 The imports of dry goods for the week and since

January 1 compare as follows:

— For the Week. 1866. 1807. 1888.

Entered at port. 2,000,003 \$025,005 \$1,205,705

Thrown on market. 1,246,681 835,029 1,132,277 Since Jan. 1 Entered at port. . . \$64,945,621 \$43,579,667 \$34,914,961 Thrown on market. 61,210,905 47,834,784 37,656,649

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 18-6 P. M. 

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	Other ble	ds were de	all at form	er prices.	
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Sec. Laborate		bout Je.	A bete. 2	400 bbls.	rom S

ceilies, and an American bark to Havre 2,500 bbls. cruck patroleum on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,250 bbls. nour, 554 do. corn meal, 15,550 basts corn, 25,570 do. cats. The flour market was dull and prices ware almost entirely seminal. Something was duce to cure. State by the regular trade, but the sales was seen as a California was dull and noussals. The

shipping. \$1 16 a \$1 40 for retail lots, \$1 for long ye straw and \$0c. for short do.

Ho?s.—The demand was light, but in prices there was no change. We quote 1877 crop 20c. a \$5c. a \$5c.; 1866 do. 19c.

a \$5c. and Bayarian at \$2c. a \$5c.

Hims.—The market for all kinds was dull; Manhia 19% c.

\$50ld; jute, \$4g. a \$6, \$4g. do.

MOLASSE.—The market remained dull and heavy at our last quotations; by suction, \$0 thick. Demerars at \$5c. a \$5c. a \$6c. and \$0 do. Barbados at \$7c.—four months.

NAVAL \$70.856. Receipts \$60 bits spirits turpentine and \$1,000 do. rosin. The market for spirits turpentine was quiet and depressed and prices were a shade lower, closing at \$45c. a \$6c.; at these prices 125 bits. were sold. The market for rosin was dull, but full spices were a shade lower, closing at \$45c. a \$6c.; at these prices 125 bits. were sold. The market for rosin was dull, but full spices were a shade lower, closing at \$45c. a \$6.50. \$

rivais were 2,200 head. Heef was dull but steady as previous prices. Sales 100 bbls. at \$15.a \$30.50 for plain meas and \$20.50 a \$55 for extra do. Tierce best was dull and nominal at \$23 a \$30 for prime meas and \$23.50 a \$55 for India do. Beef hams were more active at about previous prices. Sales 150 bbls. at \$34 a \$35. Cut meats were rather more active at about former prices, the sales being 200 bkgs. at 125.cc. a 125.cc. for dry saled shoulders, 125.cc. a 150.cc. for smoked do., 154.cc. a 155.cc. for smoked do., 154.cc. a 155.cc. for smoked do., at 25c. a 15c. for pickled hams, 15c. a

itis haif, and 2,500 do. from August to become a transition of the formouth, at 32.5.

Hors was quiet at previous prices, viz:—10%c, a 11%c, for Carolina, and 8%c, a 4%c, gold, for Rangoon, in bond.

Sugal.—The market for raw was moderately active at previous prices. We quote fair to good refining cuba 11%c, a 11%c, for Cuba and 18%c, for Porto Rico; also 28 boxes on private terms. Refined was quiet at former prices, viz:—15%c, a 16%c, for powdered, crushed and granulated; 15%c, a 16%c, for powdered, crushed and granulated; 15%c, a 16%c, for soft white and 16c, a 16c, for yellow.

Wittskey.—Receipts, none. The market was dull and nominal at our last quotations.

## BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

The supply of lumber, although freer than during the previous week, has not been in excess of the demand, sales being generally made in advance of arrivals. Eastern spruce was in good demand, but sales were restricted by the light stock; holders were firm and demanded \$21 a \$23 per M. Yellow pine timber was quoted at \$30 a \$36. Sales are reported of 150,000 feet of yellow pine flooring at \$31. Laths were quiet and unsettled at \$3 50 a \$36. We hear of sales of about 300,000 Eastern at these prices. Arrivals continue light. Rosendale coment and lime are steady. We give below current quotetions, the prices of lumber being those prevailing at the yards:—

 
 Oak
 55 60 a

 Maple
 a

 Chestnut
 50 00 a

 Black walnut
 90 00 a

 Seasoned
 100 00 a
 

ANOTHER FINANCIAL IRREGULARITY.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL IRREGULARITY.

[From the Springfield Republican, June 13.]

A moral and financial irregularity has recently occurred in Palmer, Mass., to the sorrow of many and the surprise of all. George P. Blanchard, a young and enterprising dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, &c., left that place on the night of the 1st of June, and has not been definitely heard from since that time. He had informed his friends that he was going to Boston and expected to meet a creditor there, to pay him between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The creditor was there, but Blanchard was not, and no evidence has transpired to show that he has been in Boston at all. He was, however, seen to leave the depot in Palmer on the arrival of the nine P. M. express for Hoston, as though about to step aboard the train. The probabilities are that he disposed of himself somewhere until the night express for New York came along, and that he then took the cars for that city. The fact that he has often been absent for several days at a time on business, without notifying his family of his whereabouts, gave ground for expecting his return during last week, though the annusual lengths of the absence nourished the dread that he might have been foully dealt with and the suspicion that he had absconded to be rid of his debts.

The general opinion at present favors the latter supposition. It is found that he drew all the finads he had deposited in the bank at Monson and the Chicopee National in this city. A portion of this, at least, amounting to several Bousand dollars, he had converted into government bonds. It is likely that he had made collections to a large extent, and that he took with him from six to ten thousand dollars, and perhaps more. A box packed by Blanchard himself, and supposed to be filled with cutlery, was expressed to New York just before or just after he left town. It was marked with Blanchard's own name and has been traced to power's hotel, which goes to confirm the supposition that he went to New York.

It appears that he had arr